The Suffragist

Vol. VI, No. 31
FIVE CENTS

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1918

Drawn for The Suffragist by Boardman Robinson

"The Reign of Law"

National Woman's Party

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 14 JACKSON PLACE, WASHINGTON, D. C., *Tel. Franklin 7120*

BRANCH HEADQUARTERS

Delaware, 17 East 7th Street, Wilmington. *Tel. Wilmington* 5580

District of Columbia, 14 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. *Tel. Franklin* 7120

Illinois, 116 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

Indiana, 611 Fletcher Savings and Trust Co., Indianapolis

Maryland, 817 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, *Tel. Mt. Vernon* 3279

Massachusetts, 9 Park Street, Boston, *Tel. Haymarket* 4048

Nevada, 153 North Virginia St., Reno

New Jersey, 709 Union Building, Clinton Street, Newark

New York, 13 East 41st Street, New York, *Tel. Murray Hill* 5444

Pennsylvania, 213 Penfield Building, Philadelphia, *Tel. Filbert* 5652

Rhode Island, 557 Westminster Street, Providence

OBJECT: TO SECURE AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN

MEMBERSHIP. Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.
ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

Executive Committee

Miss Alice Paul, N. J., *Chairman*
Miss Mabel Vernon, Nev., *Secretary*
Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, Md., *Treasurer*
Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, D. C.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. John W. Brannan, N. Y.
Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y.
Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.
Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, Conn.
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Md.
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.
Miss Doris Stevens, Neb.
Miss Maud Younger, Cal.

National Committee of State Chairmen

Chairman, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
Secretary, Miss Mary Ingham

Alabama
Miss Olive Richard
1004 Government Street
Mobile

Arizona
Mrs. W. O. Sweek
Palm St., Phoenix

Arkansas
Mrs. Edward M. Jarrett
Rush

California
Mrs. Elinor Carlisle
Vine St., Berkeley

Colorado
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler
1225 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs

Connecticut
Mrs. W. D. Ascough
387 Cornwall Street, Hartford

Delaware
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
17 East 7th Street, Wilmington

District of Columbia
Miss Sarah P. Grogan
14 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

Florida
Mrs. Kate Havens
Romany Ranch
R. F. D. No. 2, Miami

Georgia
Mrs. Beatrice Castleton
312 Healy building, Atlanta

Idaho
Mrs. S. E. Beggs
Rathdrum, Gulfport

Illinois
Miss Ella Abeel
4907 Vincennes Ave., Chicago

Indiana
Mrs. Homer T. Burnett
1554 Ashland Avenue
Indianapolis

Iowa
Mrs. Edward Hunter
Condon Apts., Grand Ave.
Des Moines

Kansas
Miss Nell Ainslie Anthony
1227 Polk Street, Topeka

Kenucky
Miss Edith Callahan
2016 3d Ave., Louisville

Louisiana
Mrs. M. L. Graham-Bankston
5312 Feret St., New Orleans

Maine
Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse
108 Vaughan Street, Portland

Maryland
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker
817 North Charles St., Baltimore

Massachusetts
Mrs. Jessica C. Henderson
9 Park Street, Boston

Michigan
Mrs. Nelson Whittemore
2967 West Grand Boulevard
Detroit

Minnesota
Mrs. A. R. Colvin
Davern Avenue, St. Paul

Mississippi
Mrs. N. D. Goodwin
Gulfport

Missouri
Mrs. T. F. English
3631 Campbell St., Kansas City

Montana
Miss Mary O'Neil (acting)
Montana Hotel, Butte

Nevada
Mrs. Sardis Summerfield
907 N. Virginia St., Reno

New Hampshire
Miss Sallie W. Hovey
214 State Street, Portsmouth

New Jersey
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins
709 Union Building, Clinton St.
Newark

New Mexico
Mrs. Adeline Otero Warren
Santa Fe

New York
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont
13 East 41st St., New York City
Mrs. John Winters Brannan (acting)
564 Park Avenue, New York City

North Dakota
Mrs. Elizabeth Darrow O'Neil
714 Eighth Street, Fargo

Ohio
Mrs. Valentine Winters
319 West 1st St., Dayton

Oklahoma
Miss Ida F. Hasley
Oklahoma City

Oregon
Miss Emma Wold
641 East 20th St., North
Portland

Pennsylvania
Miss Mary Ingham
213 Penfield Bldg., Philadelphia

Rhode Island
Miss Mildred Glines
113 Comstock Ave.
Providence

South Carolina
Mrs. W. P. Vaughan
R. F. D., Rotue 3
Greenville

South Dakota
Mrs. A. R. Fellows
Sioux Falls

Tennessee
Miss Sue White
323 Sixth Avenue North
Nashville

Texas
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe
909 West 18th Street, Austin

Utah
Mrs. E. C. Jenkins
Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City
Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron (acting)
1901 South 9th St., East
Salt Lake City

Vermont
Miss Ann Batchelder
Woodstock

Virginia
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith
204 East Grace Street, Richmond

Washington
Mrs. Frederick Forest
2417 Pacific Ave., Spokane

West Virginia
Miss Florence Hoge
Edgewood, Wheeling

Wisconsin
Miss Ada James
Richland Center

Wyoming
Dr. Frances M. Lane, Cody

National Advisory Council

Chairman, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., N. Y.

Vice Chairmen
Mrs. Avery Coonley, Ill.
Miss Susan P. Frost, S. C.
Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.
Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, Mass.
Mrs. Alden Potter, Minn.

Secretary, Miss Marion May, N. Y.

Mrs. Frederick T. Ackerman, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert Adamson, N. Y.
Mrs. W. R. Alvord, Mich.
Mrs. Charles E. Amidon, N. Dak.
Miss Jessie Ashley, N. Y.
Miss Mary E. Bakewell, Pa.
Mrs. Bion H. Barnett, Fla.
Mrs. Cyrus Beard, Wyo.
Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, Conn.
Mrs. Orville Black, California
Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, Ohio
Mrs. Virginia M. Branner, Iowa
Mrs. Alfred H. Bright, Minn.
Reverend Olympia Brown, Wis.
Mrs. W. G. Brown, W. Va.
Mrs. Henry Bruere, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert Bruere, N. Y.
Miss Mary A. Burnham, Pa.
Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, Col.
Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon, Utah
Mrs. John Carey, Ind.
Mrs. John Carey, Wyo.
Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, Utah
Mrs. Ross A. Collins, Miss.
Mrs. William L. Colt, N. Y.
Miss Anna Constable, N. Y.
Mrs. Vincent Cook, Ore.
Mrs. Frank Cothren, N. Y.
Mrs. R. P. Crump, Miss.
Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Col.
Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.
Dr. Maria M. Dean, Mont.
Miss Lavinia Dock, Pa.
Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, N. Y.
Mrs. Victor du Pont, Delaware
Miss Crystal Eastman, N. Y.
Mrs. John C. Edwards, Mass.
Mrs. Henry Ess, Mo.
Mrs. J. Borden Estee, Vt.
Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Cal.
Mrs. Robert Patterson Finley, N. J.
Mrs. William Floyd, N. Y.
Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, D. C.
Mrs. J. Andre Fouilhoux, Ore.
Miss Susan P. Frost, S. C.
Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, Md.
Mrs. Susan Lawrence Gehrman, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, Cal.
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, N. Y.
Mrs. Adolphus E. Graupner, Cal.
Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, Mich.
Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Neb.
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Cal.
Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, N. Y.
Mrs. George Hendrie, Mich.
Mrs. Elon Huntington Hooker, N. Y.
Mrs. Henry E. Hovey, N. H.
Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.
Mrs. Agnes Jenks, R. I.
Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, N. Y.
Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, Pa.
Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley, N. Y.
Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.
Mrs. Otto Kirchner, Mich.
Mrs. Alexander Kohut, N. Y.
Miss Fola La Follette, N. Y.
Miss Gail Laughlin, Cal.
Mrs. Henry G. Leach, N. Y.
Mrs. Samuel A. Lindsay, Tex.
Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd, Ill.
Dr. Sarah H. Lockrey, Pa.
Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, Pa.
Mrs. Lillian M. McAdow, N. Y.
Mrs. John E. McCall, Tenn.
Miss Belle McGibeny, N. J.
Miss Bernice McCoy, Idaho
Mrs. Benton MacKaye, D. C.
Miss Hazel MacKaye, Mass.
Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Cal.
Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, N. Y.
Miss Julia Marlowe, N. Y.
Miss Helen Marot, N. Y.
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Ohio
Miss Vida Milholland, N. Y.
Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, Kans.
Mrs. Agnes Morey, Mass.
Miss Katherine Morey, Mass.
Mrs. John T. Morrison, Idaho
Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, N. Y.
Mrs. William Spencer Murray, Md.
Mrs. Mary Nolan, Fla.
Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, Conn.
Mrs. W. H. Ridenbaugh, Idaho
Mrs. James M. Rector, Ohio
Miss Ella Riegel, Pa.
Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Ill.
Mrs. A. S. Rossin, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, D. C.
Mrs. Frederick Sanborn, Cal.
Mrs. Townsend Scott, Md.
Mrs. Eugene Shippen, Mich.
Mrs. Frances Thurber Seal, N. Y.
Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Ind.
Mrs. Austin Sperry, Cal.
Mrs. Albert Steinfeld, Ariz.
Mrs. Julius Stone, Ohio
Miss Grace Strachan, N. Y.
Dr. Elizabeth Thelberg, N. Y.
Mrs. David D. Terry, Ark.
Mrs. Mary C. Therkelson, Ore.
Mrs. Robert Gibbes Thomas, S. C.
Mrs. W. I. Thomas, Ill.
Miss Clara L. Thompson, Mo.
Mrs. William B. Thompson, N. Y.
Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst, Cal.
Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer, N. Y.
Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C.
Mrs. Hattie D. M. Wallis, Col.
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
Mrs. James Whittemore, Mich.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Dr. Marion Walker Williams, Ariz.
Miss Fannie Witherspoon, Miss.
Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mont.
Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield Zeislar, Ill.

National Departments

Executive Secretary
Miss Virginia Arnold

Finance
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis

Headquarters Maintenance Committee
Mrs. William Kent

Hospitality
Miss Grace Needham

Legislative
Miss Doris Stevens

Lobby Committee
Mrs. Abby Scott Baker
Mrs. Gilson Gardner
Mrs. William Kent
Miss Maud Younger

Political
Mrs. Abby Scott Baker

Press
Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel

National Organizers

Miss Lucy Branham
Miss Iris Calderhead
Miss Mary Dubrow
Miss Julia Emory
Miss Catherine M. Flanagan
Miss Gladys Greiner
Miss Alice Henkle
Miss Elsie Hill
Miss Rebecca Hourwich
Mrs. Charles F. Moller
Miss Clara Louise Rowe
Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson
Miss Margaret Whittemore

Notes of the Week

Hurry Up, Senator Shields

PROBABLY the outstanding feature of the annual meeting of the Tennessee Bar Association, which convened at the Signal Mountain Inn, on Aug. 7 and 8, says the *Christian Science Monitor* of August 17, was the address of President Watkins, in which he made a hearty plea for woman's suffrage. Declaring himself earnestly in favor of universal suffrage and the passage of the federal amendment, President Watkins spoke to the attorneys of the state, in part, as follows:

"I ask in all candor, gentlemen, on what just ground an embargo is placed upon the rights of woman, denying her privileges of freedom and liberty which are accorded to man? Our speakers from every platform in this Republic regale the people with the cry that we are in the world-wide war, not alone in the defense of the people of the United States, but in the universal defense of all the people of the world who are denied their rights, their privileges and their liberties under the law, and especially those whose liberties have been trampled under foot, so as to deny them equal rights and privileges with all other people.

"We see this glorious Republic for which we freely offer our lives as a sacrifice upon its altar, with one stroke of the pen enfranchise and extend privileges to 4,000,000 ignorant inhabitants, which franchise they have to this day, and still we deny franchise to the educated and refined daughters of America. They own in their own right 39 per cent of the property, real and personal, in this state, and pay their part of the taxes necessary to bear the burden of the government, and yet we deny them the right, in any way, to express their views as to who should manage this trust fund to which they have so liberally contributed.

"When we became engaged in this, the greatest war ever known, it was difficult to arouse the patriotism of the men to the standard of necessary efficiency. Appeals were made to the women and they flew to the colors, and their actions so electrified our people that the sentiment of unalloyed patriotism swept the country, and today through their influence, we are marshaling an army of stalwart Americans superior to any the world has ever seen."

Women Jurors in England

THE case for women jurors is ably summarized by Miss Inez M. Ferguson, press secretary of the English National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, in an article in the July number of *The International Woman Suffrage News*.

"On the second reading of the Juries Bill," she writes, "the question was raised of the eligibility of women for jury service, and an amendment to enable women to serve on juries is likely to be moved at a later stage of the bill.

"The question is not only interesting in view of women's recent political enfranchisement, but vital in view of the proposal contained in the Juries Bill. If carried, this bill will abolish trial by jury in the High Court, will restrict it in the county courts, and will raise the age for jury service from 60 to 65. All this on the ground of shortage of man-power and the consequent shortage of jurors.

"There is no shortage of woman-power in the country, and over 6,000,000 women are politically enfranchised. They ask to be granted the responsibilities along with the privileges of their citizenship.

"Women believe that they have a special contribution to make to the administration of justice; they have experience of a kind which requires representation on juries. They have never wished to be relieved of the burden of jury service—which to them appears an ordinary obligation of the citizenship which they enjoy—and now that simultaneously the nation has recognized their ability to share in legislation, and has urgent need of their service in administration, they are sincerely anxious to be allowed to make the fullest possible use of their abilities.

"The British nation sets great value on its system of trial by jury. In case of dire necessity it would view the limitation of such trial with resignation, never with complacency. But there is no necessity to limit trial by jury at present, and consequently no necessity for resignation. Logic and sense can scarcely complain at the shortage of jurors and at the same time turn their backs upon women both competent and willing to serve."

Ohio Demands Action from President

WOMEN in all parts of Ohio are demanding action on the federal suffrage amendment.

On July 29, Mrs. E. P. Breckenridge held a meeting in her home on Winthrop Street, Toledo, at which Miss Clara Louise Rowe, organizer for Ohio, was speaker.

Other drawing room meetings were held in Cleveland. These were in the homes of Mrs. Percy Cobb, Mrs. T. C. Kitchell, Mrs. Ethel Rahming and Mrs. J. C. McLeland. Mrs. Royce D. Fry opened her summer home for a meeting at Wickliffe on the Lake.

It was at a meeting held July 21, in Cleveland, at the home of Mrs. Percy Cobb, that an organization was effected for the 21st congressional district. Mrs. Royce D. Fry was elected chairman; Mrs. Percy Cobb, Mrs. W. B. Neff and Mrs Louis Bahming, vice chairmen; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Ethel Rauhming; SUFFRAGIST chairman, Mrs. J. F. Shrontz; chairman of finance, Mrs. James Norwood Jackson; and press chairman, Mrs. L. Kitchell.

In the home of Mrs. Elmer G. Lange on Clifton Heights Road, the women of West Cleveland met Mrs. Winters and Miss Rowe. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Newman also gathered together a group who heard Miss Rowe explain the present situation in the Senate.

In addition to these were meetings of church and labor organizations at which both men and women heard the demand of women that the suffrage delay in the Senate be terminated at once.

More than fifty heads of the most prominent business houses, as well as many professional and labor men, have sent telegrams to the President and to Senators Harding and Pomerene to support the federal suffrage amendment.

Mr. W. C. Fritchman, at a meeting held at Clinton Heights, July 23, introduced a resolution urging the President and Ohio Senators to action on suffrage. At this meeting Miss Gertrude C. McLeland was elected chairman of the 22d congressional district, with fifteen women, living in Cleveland Heights, to assist in the work. Dr. Alice Butler was elected a member of the state executive board.

Reinforcements

MISS Vivian Pierce is now in New York City gathering together a group of women banner bearers for the next demonstration in Lafayette Square, planned for the latter part of this week. A large delegation will probably come from that city to take part in the agitation for immediate suffrage action from the Senate.

Other women already pledged to bear banners are: Mrs. William Watson, of Chicago; Mrs. Jessie Hardy MacKaye, Miss Matilda Young, Mrs. Gilson Gardner, and Mrs. A. P. Winston, whose husband was formerly on the faculty of the University of Colorado, all of Washington, D. C.; Miss Pauline Clarke, Miss Rebecca Shelley, and Mrs. E. C. Lewis, of New York City; Miss Clara Louise Rowe, of California; Miss Cora Wold, of Oregon; Mrs. Charles F. Moller, of Minnesota; Miss Marguerite Roset, of Maryland; Miss Elizabeth Huff, of Iowa; Miss Berthe Arnold, of Colorado; and Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, of Texas.

Protests from Colorado

RESOLUTIONS protesting against the illegal arrest of the suffragists in Washington during the suffrage demonstrations in Lafayette Square, and urging the immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, were adopted at a meeting of the Colorado Springs Branch of the Woman's Party on August 14. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Etienne A. Ritter, and was addressed by Catherine Flannagan, who is now touring the state.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting at the home of Mrs. Verner Z. Reed, in Denver, Colorado:

"Resolved, that we protest against the continued delay of the passage of the suffrage amendment, and that we further protest against the arrests of women who lawfully assembled to urge the passage of the amendment."

The women signing the resolution were: Mrs. Verner Z. Reed, Miss Margery Reed, Dora Phelps Buell, Josephine Marion, Mrs. Frank L. Woodward, Mrs. James Owen, Mrs. Ruth Pfeiffer, Mrs. Horton Pope, Florence G. Titus, Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Mrs. W. H. Kistler, and Frances Belford Wayne.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably, September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

On the calendar awaiting a vote

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

Editor
Miss Vivian Pierce

Associate Editors
Miss Lavinia Dock — Mrs. Gilson Gardner — Miss Pauline Jacobson

Cartoonist, Mrs. Nina E. Allender

Business Department
Business, Miss Betty Gram — *Mailing,* Miss Dorothy Bready

Circulation, Miss Therese Olzendam

Subscriptions: Domestic, $1.00; Foreign, $1.50. Single copies 5 cents. Make checks, drafts, and post-office orders payable to The Treasurer of the National Woman's Party

Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

35

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

A Second Surrender

THE government has again capitulated.

It has retreated from its second attempt to suppress the protests of women against the Administration's failure to pass the federal suffrage amendment.

It unconditionally released our prisoners on the sixth day of their hunger strike for the rights of political offenders. It voluntarily sent us a permit for our next demonstration. It has been forced to acknowledge the constitutional right of free speech which we claimed.

In an attempt to suppress an agitation for a measure which during its six years in power the Democratic Party has consistently blocked and delayed, the government denied us the right of free speech by refusing to issue permits for meetings, it arrested us for standing on a statue on which people daily stand, it jailed us in a building condemned as unfit for criminals, it refused us the ordinary rights of counsel and outside medical attention in the hope that suffering would cow us into silence.

It dared to assume that while it is taken for granted that millions of American men will gladly give their lives for democracy American women are less devoted to that great principle of human freedom and less determined in the face of suffering and sacrifice to achieve its triumph.

The government was wrong. American women will not cease their protests against disfranchisement nor falter in the face of any difficulty.

The government has the power to order four million men to the trenches to win self-government for Europe. We contend that it has the power, when it has the will, to compel two men to vote for self-government in America.

The Later Demonstrations

FOR only one of the five demonstrations attempted in Lafayette Square since August 6, were women found guilty of breaking the law and sentenced to serve in prison.

The women who climbed the statue of Lafayette and took part in the suffrage meeting held on August 6, were arrested, released on bail, tried and sentenced. The women, in many cases the same, who took part in the subsequent demonstrations were arrested, released without bail, and without their promise to appear in court. Nor have they since been asked to appear in court.

Yet their offense would appear to an impartial observer even a little more serious than that for which some of them now serve prison sentences. For one of those four later demonstrations was a real meeting, and real speeches were delivered at it.

The Demonistration on August 14

The district police were taken entirely by surprise when the suffragists decided to hold a demonstration at eight o'clock of the evening of August 14. While they were mustering enough men to overpower the twenty-nine women who took part in it, a number of the women spoke earnestly and convincingly to the crowd which quickly gathered around the statue.

Before this demonstration the women had held another one, at the usual hour of four-thirty in the afternoon of the same day. They had been immediately arrested, taken to the police headquarters, held there for two hours until the authorities felt convinced that the hour was too late for further suffragist disturbances, and then released without being required to give bail or to promise to appear in court for trial.

As soon as the women reached Headquarters, they took time for only a hasty dinner, and again formed their long line of march. Silently they slipped out of the building, marched down the west side of Lafayette Square, along Pennsylvania Avenue, and once more took up their stand around the statue of Lafayette.

The dusky sky, with a low moon hanging just above the trees of the park, gave an added solemnity and beauty to the line of gleaming suffrage colors, led in their march by the stars and stripes. The silent gathering of the women around the statue formed a shadowy tableau, impressive and magnificent.

The crowd greeted the speakers with applause, and listened attentively and without the least disorder. Elsie Hill, of Norwalk, Connecticut, was the first speaker. She stepped a little ahead of the others and with the American flag in one hand and her purple, white and gold banner of protest in the other, began to talk to the throng of people, who from the beginning were with her. She said:

"We are forced to come here to hold these demonstrations because these Stars and Stripes of America, to our great regret and shame, stand for a country whose Senate is denying democracy to half the people. We are compelled therefore, to carry beside our flag, these banners which stand for democracy to women. Once the amendment is passed they will go with other battle banners, into a museum where children will look at them and wonder that their mothers were forced to struggle for freedom. Then all of us, men and women, will be able to work side by side for justice and democracy.

"On the day our boys in khaki won their first brilliant battle in France, we, their women at home, were forced to see a few made-in-Germany Senators viciously defeat the cause of human liberty here.

"We know that our protest is in harmony with the belief of President Wilson, for he has stood before the world for the right of the governed to a voice in their own government. We resent the fact that the soldiers of our country, the men drafted to fight Prussia abroad, are used instead to help still the demand of American women for political freedom. We resent the suppression of our demands but our voices will carry across the country and down through time. The world will know that the women of America demand the passage of the federal suffrage amendment and that the President insist that the Senate act."

The two policemen on duty attempted off and on to arrest the 29 women but when they got one down she would be back again, her banner flying while they turned to get another.

Mrs. Koenig stepped forward next and said only "Four of my brothers have gone to fight" when she was arrested. The police reserves had arrived but before they had left the monument every woman had proclaimed the earnestness of her demand for the rights of American citizenship and her determination to protest until she secured them.

Edith Ainge, Lucy Burns and Elsie Hill, Leaving Police Headquarters After being Arrested Once on August 14, to Take Part in Another Demonstration that Evening

The Demonstration of August 12

The August 12 demonstrations, which took place late in the afternoon of that day, were broken up by the police as soon as the first speaker began to address the crowd. The same line of march, the same speakers, and many of the same banner bearers, took part in them, and the action of the authorities was the same as that followed on August 14. All the women, thirty-eight in number, were released unconditionally.

The distinguishing part of the demonstrations on this day was the violence of the police in their handling of the women at police headquarters, after their arrest for attempting a second demonstration immediately after their first release that afternoon. The police wanted the suffragist regalia, and not content with confiscating their banners, began to snatch their purple, white and gold sashes.

The women attempted to retain the sashes, which they had bought and paid for, and which they had a right to keep. They were met with the most determined effort on the part of apparently infuriated police, who did not neglect to use force to gain what they desired. When released the women appeared with tears streaming down their faces, bruised throats, swollen, twisted wrists, and sprained fingers.

The casualty list for the afternoon was:

Miss Edna Purtell, of Hartford, Conn., whose wrist was badly twisted and whose finger was sprained; Miss Hazel Hunkins, of Billings, Montana, whose wrist was so injured that it was terribly swollen; Miss Julia Emory, of Baltimore, who was swung back and forth against one of the iron cages, and who suffered a wrenched back; Miss Gladys Greiner, of Baltimore, and Miss Vivian Pierce, of San Diego, Cal., who were thrown upon the tables and choked, and suffered cuts and bruises; Miss Lucy Burns, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, of Philadelphia, who were bruised and twisted severely. All the other women, were to some extent, bruised and shocked. Mrs. George Koenig, of Hartford, had her arm severely sprained by the policeman who arrested her on August 6. The rough handling of her arm on August 12 made her violently ill.

The Trial

By Pauline Clarke

FOR over a week the government played cat and mouse with the suffragists arrested on August 6 for the first demonstration. When they appeared in court the next day, they were told that no charge had yet been found against them. In order to give the District Attorney time to hunt up a charge, the trial was postponed for a week.

For a week these women from 14 states and of many occupations were kept in Washington under arrest on an unnamed charge. The hardship wrought by the government by this procedure cannot be remedied.

On August 13, the women appeared in the federal police court, as ordered, for trial. This time the charge "for holding a meeting in public grounds" was read—and again the court announced postponement, until August 15.

There was, however, an additional charge of "climbing on a statue" against eighteen of the defendants and after vigorous protests by the suffragists against further delay these cases were tried.

Each of the eighteen cases was tried separately. No lawyer defended the women, but they spoke in their own behalf, defending themselves on the ground of the constitutional right of free assemblage and appeal to the government for redress of grievances. In every case a plea of not guilty was entered, and many of the women added the statement that they did not recognize the jurisdiction of the court. As Miss Hunkins explained, "Women cannot be law breakers, until they're law makers."

The trial dragged through the length of one of Washington's hottest days, until most of the women plainly showed the effects of their exhaustion from the heat and the tension under which they were.

One or two of the women provoked a ripple of laughter from their comrades, as well as the audience. Elsie Hill caught the elderly chief clerk of public grounds, one of the witnesses, entirely by surprise when she asked him when he had taken office and to his reply, "In 1878," she retorted:

"Do you realize that in that year the federal suffrage amendment was introduced and that since then women have been helping to pay your salary and that of other government officials under protest?"

The chief clerk looked ludicrously astonished and replied by merely shaking his head.

The final trial on August 15 had its usual setting—the dreary wait through the first cases on the calendar, the choking air, and drowsy drone of official voices. To the left waited the corps of policemen, well drilled in their parts. Suffragists packed the rest of the room.

But this trial was distinctive. When charged with the offense, the defendants refused to rise or to speak after the original roll-call. They refused to plead either guilty or not guilty.

"As a disfranchised class," said Miss Paul at the beginning of the proceedings, "we feel that we are not subject to the jurisdiction of this court and therefore refuse to take any part in its proceedings. We also believe that we have done nothing to justify our being brought before it." Non-plussed, the judge studied the women grouped before him. Then he called a recess for fifteen minutes "to consider the question of contempt." When court reconvened, the crier called out "Keep your seats, ladies, keep your seats," and the trial went on as though nothing had happened.

One by one the park police came forward to identify the accused women as having taken part in the meeting. The women sat and read; or knitted, and as the day drew on some of them slept.

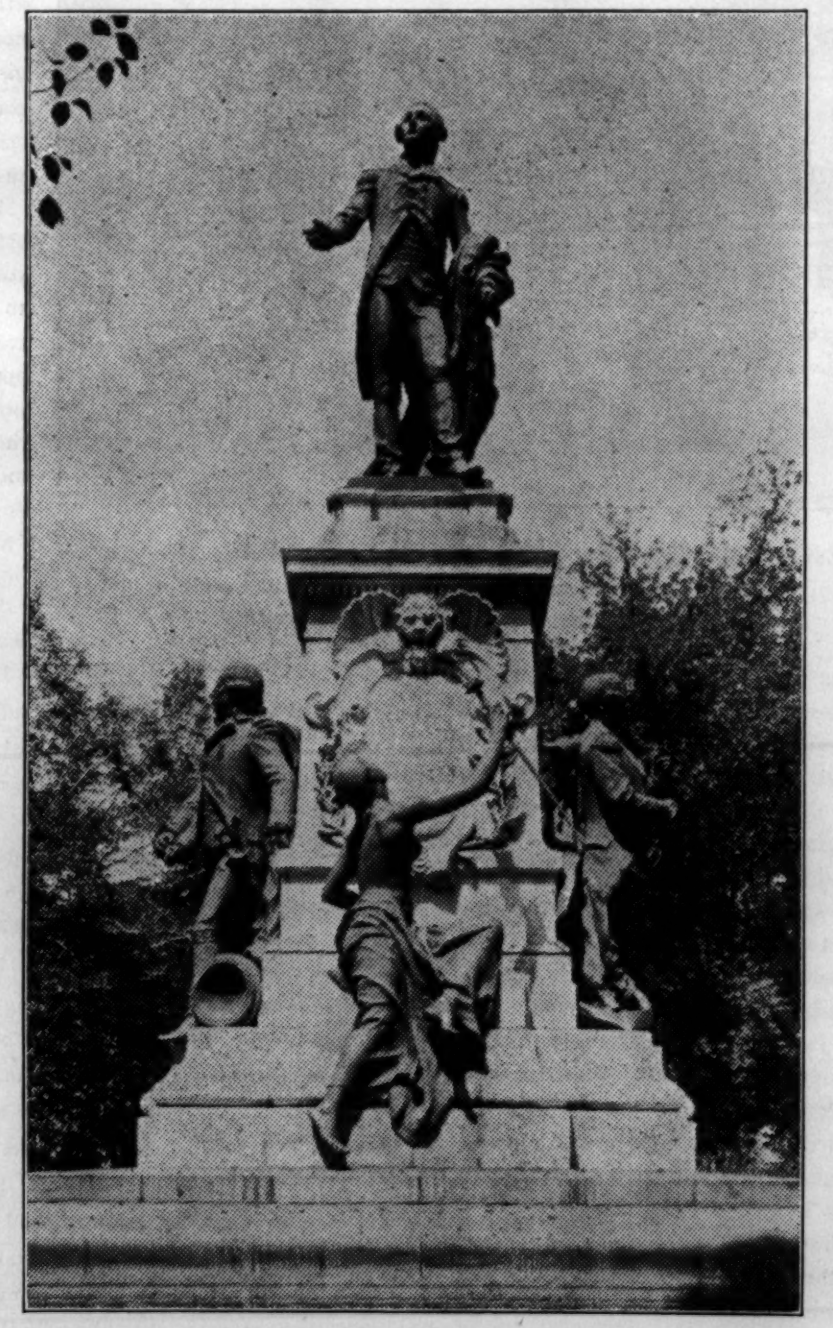
At last the farce was concluded, and all the women who had been identified, found guity, and sentenced to pay fines of five or ten dollars, or to serve in prison five or ten days.

When asked whether they would pay their fines, they all refused, many of them stating, as Miss Mary Winsor did: "It is quite enough to pay taxes when you are not represented, let alone paying a fine if you object to this arrangement."

The prisoners were then herded in the little wire cage in the court room, taken off in the "black maria" to the prison, and the trial was ended.

The women released for lack of identification were:

Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Washington; Miss Pauline Clarke, New York; Miss Mary E. Dubrow, Passaic, New Jersey; Miss Cora Wold, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Martha Washington Moore, Philadelphia; Miss Christine Doyle, Bryn Mawr; Miss Ellen Winsor, Haverford, Pa.



The Statue of Lafayette, Around Which the Demonstrations Are Held
The Statue Faces the White House

The entire list of women sentenced, with their sentences, follows:

From the District: Mrs. Agnes Chase, 15 days; Miss Katherine Fisher, 15 days.

Connecticut: Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Norwalk, 15 days; Miss Elsie Hill, Norwalk, 15 days; Mrs. Ascough (W. D.), Hartford, 15 days; Mrs. George Koenig, Hartford, 15 days; Miss Edna Purtell, Hartford, 5 days.

Delaware: Mrs. Annie Arneil, Wilmington, 10 days.

Idaho: Mrs. Margaret Oakes, Emmett, 10 days.

Illinois: Miss Gertrude Lynde Crocker, Chicago, 10 days.

Kansas: Mrs. Effie Boutwell Main, Topeka, 10 days.

Maryland: Miss Julia Emory, Baltimore, 10 days; Dr. Anna Kuhn, Baltimore, 15 days; Miss Gladys Greiner, Baltimore, 15 days.

Massachusetts: Mrs. Irving Gross, Boston, 15 days.

Montana: Miss Hazel Hunkins, Billings, 15 days.

New York: Miss Edith Ainge, Jamestown, 15 days; Miss Lucy Burns, Brooklyn, 15 days; Miss Alice Kimball, N. Y. C., 10 days.

New Jersey: Miss Alice Paul, Mooresville, 10 days.

Oregon: Miss Clara Wold, Portland, 15 days.

Pennsylvania: Dr. Sarah Lockrey, Philadelphia, 15 days; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Philadelphia, 15 days; Miss Lavinia Dock, Fayetteville, 15 days; Miss Kate Heffelfinger, Shamokin, 15 days; Miss Mary Winsor, Haverford, 10 days.

In Prison

SICK, cold, shut off from the world, twenty-four women whose only crime was that they asked, in the shadow of the White House, for a share in their nation's democracy, were imprisoned for five days in an abandoned prison building found too unsanitary in 1909 for ordinary criminals.

At the end of these five days, they were released without any reason being given, by order of the Judge who sentenced them. On the heels of their release came a permit for the demonstration which the government had heard would be held this week. No apology was given, however, for the needless and unjust arrests, and for the suffering inflicted on innocent women.

No friends or relatives were allowed to see them in their jail. Their counsel was finally admitted, and talked to those who were able to rise from their straw pallets. Aside from that, they had no contact with the world. Even mail was denied them, with the excuse that they, without permission, raised a sheet across the open end of their corridor, in order to secure privacy from the men guards and attendants.

All of the cells in which the women were confined are below the level of the ground. None of them reach the bottom of the great, high windows situated near the roof of the building. The doors of the cells are partly of solid steel, and only partly of grating, so that little light penetrates the cells. The wash basin in the cell is small and unsightly. The toilet is open, with no pretense of covering. The cots are iron ones, without any springs, and with only a thin straw mattress, or pallet, on them.

The Front of the Old Building Assigned to the Imprisoned Suffragists. Their Cells Were Below the Level of the Upper Door and Entirely Below the High Windows

Worst of all is the unhealthy and nauseating odor which clings to every part of the building. Mrs. W. D. Ascough, released after forty-eight hours because of the serious condition caused by the treatment given her, describes the situation:

"When I first entered," she said, "I had the impression of great space, because of the height of the building in which we were put. My first thought was that this wouldn't be so bad after all.

"In less than three hours, however, I began to feel violently ill, and to have a nauseated feeling. Then I realized that the fresh air we had brought in with us was exhausted, and that the air in the building was vile.

"I can hardly describe that atmosphere, which made most of us sick within a short time. It was a deadly sort of smell, insidious and revolting. It oppressed and stifled us. There was no escape."

Mrs. Ascough's physician, Dr. Cora Smith King, of Washington, after examining Mrs. Ascough, made the following statement about her condition, and the probable cause of it:

"The condition of Mrs. W. D. Ascough, on her release after only forty-eight hours in prison, from jail, August 13, was as follows:

"There was great depression of the vital forces, evidenced by pallor, weakness, subnormal temperature, coldness of the extremeties, etc. The digestive function was out of commission, her stomach rejecting food and unable to digest it when taken. She had been vomiting violently at intervals for the period of her incarceration.

"She presented a picture of systematic poisoning, from some continuously acting cause, which appeared to be withdrawn, as soon as she was removed from the jail. She slowly improved from the first few hours after she was brought to Headquarters, although she still looks wan and shocked systematically. I brought her in an automobile to my office, and worked over her for several hours, before I considered her safe to be sent back to prison. As possible causes of her condition are to be considered lead poisoning from contaminated water, inhalation of sewer gas, and the effects of cold and dampness, from the cellar-like quarters in which they were placed. . . . I consider that she was in a state dangerous not only to her health, but to her life, had the causes not been removed, and that she is a woman of unusually vigorous health, had these causes not been acting."

The Hunger Strike

Of the twenty-six women imprisoned on August 15, twenty-four remained in the jail for five days and all but two of these were on a hunger strike since their confinement there.

Dr. Sarah Lockrey, of Philadelphia, was released after one night's imprisonment, to perform an operation immediately necessary. Mrs. Margaret Oakes, of Emmett, Idaho, was released on the payment, under her protest, of her fine by her son.

The only women not hunger striking were two of the older women, who were unable physically to stand the strain.

The other suffragists determined upon the strike immediately upon their entrance into the prison, in order to secure the rights of political prisoners. Instead of receiving the rights of such prisoners, which include, in foreign countries, free communication with friends, visitors, food from the outside, their own clothes, books, and personal belongings, the women were discriminated against in every possible way. Besides being denied mail, they were not allowed to receive their friends and relatives, although ordinary prisoners may see visitors between ten and four on any day.

In hunger striking, the suffragists hoped to force the recognition of the fact that in their arrest the rights of free speech and agitation for political reform were interfered with.

Notes from the Prisoners

MARY Winsor sent from prison on August 16 the following pencilled note for publication in the Pennsylvania papers:

"As one of the suffragists arrested yesterday I would like to make the following statement of our position:

"We tried to hold meetings in Lafayette Square after consulting lawyers whose opinion was that we were quite within the law in so doing. We believed that we were protected by the Constitution, which guarantees the right to assemble peaceably and petition for a redress of grievances. I think it must be admitted that when this country is fighting a war for democracy abroad it is at least consistent to preserve free speech at home. Our position was made much more difficult by the District Attorney asking for continuance from August 7 to August 13 and then again to August 15, inflicting considerable hardship on women of slender means financially and especially on self-supporting women, of whom there were many among us from fourteen states.

"When we were finally brought up for trial on August 15, we refused as disfranchised citizens to recognize the jurisdiction of the court. Of course, this is simply a question of whether we believe in the Declaration of Independence—that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Men apparently do not believe this. As far as women are concerned, the suffragists are all law abiding citizens and have taken this stand on principle.

"There are twenty-six of us here and all (with the exception of two elderly ladies) are on hunger strike. It is our only weapon of protest against an unjust imprisonment and the wicked delay in passing the federal amendment. I am afraid this letter is not well written, as I am rather light headed from hunger. All of us resent the necessity for going to jail. Surely it would be much simpler for President Wilson to put himself whole heartedly behind the woman suffrage bill and send it through as he has done for other measures that really interest him. As Mr. Dudley Field Malone says, 'We are tired of the President's delsarte exercises and want real action.'"

From Elsie Hill

A pencilled letter to Doris Stevens from Elsie Hill, describes the condition of the suffragists on last Monday:

"Last night really and truly brought honest to God suffering to a lot of us. Julia Emory, Helena (Hill Weed), K. Fisher, Kate Heffelfinger, walked the floor most of the night because the rheumatic pains were unbearable lying down. Finally Julia Emory was discovered half asleep, sinking by a doorway, against which she had leaned when too weak to keep walking. Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Koenig, Mrs. Arniel, Miss Hunkins, Miss Kimball, of New York, and myself, slept scarcely at all because of the aching pains. I was able to get up and massage several of the others, so it helped me forget my own troubles.

"I think this point ought to be brought out, in urging the Administration to action. Ninety-six cells were prepared with straw mattresses, soap, and towels. One punishment cell is filled with new blankets—even when they were refusing us a second one—another has a full stock of white enamel ware table utensils. We have learned that this hole was being prepared for our reception during the week before the verdict, before Wilson went to the country.

"When Lucy Burns was presenting our signed demands to Zinkham yesterday, she said, 'We must have twenty-three more blankets, and twenty-three hot water bottles. This place is cold and damp and unfit for human habitation.'

"'I know it is cold and damp,' said Zinkham, 'but you can all get out of here by paying your fines.'

Superintendent Zinkham Fulfills His Threat

Before their release from prison last November, Superintendent Zinkham, who had made their stay as distressing as possible, said to the pickets: "Now don't you come back, for if you do, I will have a far worse place than the jail fixed up for you. I am going to get the old workhouse ready, and you will stay in cells without sunlight, with windows high up from the ground. You won't be as comfortable as you are here!"

"For four days we have asked for Dr. Swope for Mrs. Koenig's arm, and since Saturday for Helena's rheumatism. Zinkham said Dr. Gannon would have to decide about that and yesterday when Helena had Gannon come to her 'mattress side' Gannon said he would have to ask Zinkham! —no Dr. Swope—Mrs. Koenig might be permanently crippled in that elbow by the lack of what only good osteopathic treatment can give.

"Mrs. Gross, who has not hunger struck, nor slept outside her water-closet cell, was one of the rheumatic sufferers this morning.

"K. Fisher, Edna Purtell, and I have climbed very slowly five flights of stairs to the top tier where there are three easy chairs planned for wardresses. It makes our hearts beat very hard, but the air is warmer and drier, because we are in the strata of air affected by the long windows, which begin more than fifteen feet above the cement floor. We can see out in six inch patches between the multiple windows and it looks like such a triumphantly beautiful day. The crushing thought is that men should ever have built such a ghastly coffin for live people, and then that having condemned it as unsanitary for workhouse men, they should revive it for women asking for political freedom."

Dr. Gannon's Attitude

This conversation between Mrs. Weed and Dr. Gannon, the prison doctor, is reported in a note from the prison received on Tuesday:

Mrs. Weed—Have you sent for Dr. Swope yet?

Dr. Gannon—No.

W.—Do you intend doing so?

G.—No.

W.—Not under any circumstances?

G.—Not under any circumstances.

W.—I have not yet (Tuesday) received any hot water bottles though I have repeatedly asked for them every day for nearly a week.

G.—I will not prescribe a hot water bottle for you unless I know you are sick, and if you are sick you must obey my orders.

W.—You said yesterday to Mrs. Lewis that you would give no medicine or relief to any of us unless we slept in our cells and stopped the hunger strike.

G.—I did.

W.—Senator Jones yesterday asked Mr. Zinkham if he approved of your using your medical position for disciplinary purposes and the warden said he did not, and would speak to you about this attitude of yours which we have justly stated to Senator Jones.

No reply.

Later in a conversation with Miss Mary Winsor, Dr. Gannon repeated his statement to Mrs. Weed, saying that any course of treatment he would give would include Miss Winsor's sleeping in the cell on her bed, and eating her meals, or in other words, breaking the hunger strike.

Dr. Gannon was, apparently, merely repeating his stand of last year, when he was asked to attend to the health of the pickets and see that they got proper food. He replied then: "I am here to enforce discipline, not to look out for your health."

News from Lucy Burns

"Dr. Gannon visited all today (Tuesday). He said Miss Emory has a subnormal pulse and subnormal temperature, and might die. He said he would do nothing for her unless she broke the hunger strike. She refused.

"He has also refused to let Mrs. Koenig and Mrs. Weed see their own doctor, so he cuts off all medical help. He told Mrs. Koenig this morning she must lie in her cell and eat or he would not treat her at all. She said she had tried lying in her cell yesterday and become violently nauseated. He said, 'Too bad.'

"Miss Heffelfinger and Mrs. Weed did not go to bed at all last night because of acute rheumatic pains. They were refused medical treatment with a sneer. Miss Dock has an irregular fluttering pulse. Mrs. Lewis' pulse is subnormal, weak and irregular. Miss Hunkins is in the same condition as Miss Emory."

Comments of the Press

The President Smiles

THIRTY-seven suffragettes attempted to hold a demonstration at the base of the Lafayette statue, opposite the White House, late yesterday. It took a squad of park policemen just about that many seconds to bundle the women into patrol wagons and hurry them off to police headquarters.

There each was charged with attempting to participate in a meeting in a public park without a permit and all were released upon their own recognizance to appear in police court tomorrow morning. They did not promise to do so, however.

Thirty-five of the same thirty-seven went right back to the statue and made another effort to "demonstrate," only to get another free ride to headquarters. The same proceedings followed.

The first batch had just been taken into custody when President Wilson walked out of the northeast gate of the White House and up Pennsylvania Avenue for a conference with Director General of Railroads McAdoo.

The President glanced across the street and smiled.—*New York Evening World, August 13, 1918.*

Carry On!

THE suffragists are not putting a pistol to the head of Congress and threatening to shoot in the event of a refusal to redress their grievances. If American women are still denied equality of political responsibility they will not, except in the case of a small minority, either rebel or sulk. They will continue to behave just as if their masters had kindly granted to them an official share in the democratic cause on behalf of which they are laboring and suffering. But neither will they abandon their present course of combining with war work suffrage agitation. If they were to connive at their own disfranchisement at the very moment when throughout the world women were triumphantly vindicating their title to full political and social partnership with men, it is they rather than their opponents who would be exhibiting political ineptitude and moral ignorance. For they would have a perfect demonstration of the inability of their opponents to be converted by anything except force majeure.—*New Republic, August 10, 1918.*

A Stupid Arrest

JUDGE Ben Lindsey, of Colorado, says that the arrest of the Washington suffragists was a stupidity. He is right. It was. Judge Lindsey is sure the meeting was not held to annoy the President. He is right again. President Wilson has done more than any living man to advance the cause of equal suffragists, and there are nowhere suffragist proponents stupid enough to desire to annoy him. On the contrary all such desire to hold up his hands. They support and praise him.

The President has declared that votes for women is a measure of democracy demanded by the exigencies of the war. This is a true statement. A war fought to promote democracy could not so well be argued, if the government which fought it took the position that women are not to have the democratic rights which belong to them.

At Seaside Park tonight, the band stand will be occupied by Connecticut women, devoted to the suffrage movement, who will speak in behalf of their cause. These women are doing an excellent work, well within the lines counselled by the President. Thy will be regarded, in the years to come, as heroines of progress.—*The Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer, August 9, 1918.*

Suffrage Tactics

IT is not a question as to whether the method followed to secure citizenship is the most efficient method or not. The press is trying to create a prejudice against the women engaged in this demonstration and some of the comments in the editorial columns of our most "respectable" newspapers are an insult to the womanhood of the nation. If they expect under cover of this abuse to create a public opinion that will enable these women to be persecuted for engaging in a thoroughly legal agitation, we believe they are going to be disappointed. The suffragists in the National Woman's Party have shown their ability to care for themselves in the past, and we rather think they will come out of this fight for their rights as successfully as they have in their past conflicts with those who have sought to suppress their energetic endeavors to further the success of their cause.—*New York Call, August 12, 1918.*

Sue White

WASHINGTON correspondents of the Tennessee papers stated on Monday that Miss Sue White, of Tennessee, is among those to take part in the militant suffrage demonstration set for Monday afternoon. She knows the history of the whole suffrage movement. She knows the leaders. And she knows politics from the bottom to the top. And, whether we believe in militant suffrage or not, the best that we little folk at home can do, is to stand by her, and trust her judgment, and if she gets herself in jail, still stand by her, and trust her judgment; and hope that she may endure it with grace and ease and the strength of a free spirit.—*Petersburg (Tenn.) Herald, August 9, 1918.*

South Favors Federal Suffrage

THE refusal of some men to submit to the inevitable is well illustrated in the present futile rear-guard action against woman suffrage in this country. Probably no single political event can be predicted with such complete confidence as the coming of votes for women on a nation-wide scale.—*Charleston (S. C.) Evening Post, July, 1918.*

Archaic Senators on Par with Kaiser

SENATOR Martin has given excellent service in the upper house, which we have not neglected to note; but he fails as a real leader by clinging to his idols. He lacks the big vision of President Wilson and excuses his narrow views on equal suffrage by pretending that he does not know the true sentiment of the women of this state, as if that had any bearing on the principle itself, which he should be able to grasp without a plebiscite. As Senator Sheppard, of Texas, so ably pointed out, the other day, just now the preservation of popular rule is the issue at the heart of the conflict which is dividing the world. The basis of German imperialism lies in the fact that the German people may make no change in the German constitution unless the kaiser consents. He stands between the people and the constitution. In like manner, Senators Martin and Swanson and their kind stand between the proposed change in the American constitution.

Senator Sheppard properly argues that the peoples of the states which created the American constitution, in so doing, reserved to themselves the supreme power to alter, extend or abolish the powers of the federal government and defined in the organic act the manner in which they were to exercise the power of amendment. It was to rest on a three-fourths majority of the states, acting through legislatures or conventions. "Thus," says Senator Sheppard, "they denied to a single state, or any member of states not exceeding one-fourth of all the states, the power to nullify the will of the remainder." The will of three-fourths was to be the will of all, but Senators Martin and Swanson, in the mistaken name of state rights, have allied themselves with the reactionaries of the Senate, who would deprive the states of the most distinctive right they possess. They are on a footing with Emperor William in standing between the people and the Constitution. It is not a question of one state saying what another may do; the proposal is that three-fourths of the states may say what all the states shall do in the matter of this amendment to the federal Constitution. We think we have shown that our classification of the two Virginia senators as reactionaries is justified.—*Evening Journal (Richmond, Va.) August 13, 1918.*

Pass the Amendment

THE nation at this moment is calling upon the women to make a double sacrifice of patriotism. They are giving their fathers and husbands and sons to a service which will mean for many of them the "last full measure of devotion." They are being drafted into countless arduous industrial, civic and public services, and to deny them their full political status and rights is a conspicuous blot on American democracy, an inconsistency from which the women of Great Britain have already escaped. Moreover, the extension of the suffrage to women in full or in part in many states of the Union has created a political condition the anomaly of which has already forced both the national political parties to accept and indorse the principle of equal suffrage. It only remains for them to make good their promises and establish political equality throughout the land.—*Philadelphia (Pa.) Ledger, June 24, 1918.*

The Closed Mind at Washington

By M. Toscan Bennett, Hartford, Conn.

FOR the past few days I have been in contact with a person for whose mind and mental processes I have the greatest regard and consideration but whose philosophy of life seems to be founded upon an overwhelming desire for "integration."

This goal always seems to me to be impossible of achievement short of an accompanying omniscience ordinarily attributed to divinity alone and, as an ultimate aim or keynote of philosophy, to contain an exceedingly dangerous element when its attainment is the object of a mere mortal's whole existence. Conceding the limitations to the intelligence of humankind, is it not more desirable to make conscious effort to keep our reasonings in a constant state of flux, frankly acknowledging our vast liability to error and misconception, striving merely, as we go along, to co-ordinate our ideas, new as well as old? Does not the desire for integration and the belief in the possibility of accomplishing it necessarily lead to the closing of our mental doors, one after the other, until we are virtually armored against the penetration of a new idea, or a realignment of our old ideas? Must we not at all times strive for such a mental balance as will insure a ready hospitality for any idea even if it is necessarily upsetting to any existing integration? In fact, is not a supposedly "integrated" mind merely a closed mind?

Women as Angels, Slaves or Household Hacks

All of which doubtless appears a remarkable opening to a few remarks which I desire to make about a situation which has come up in Washington during the past weeks. However, it does seem as though the closed mind was the only explanation which could be offered by way of palliation of the crass stupidity which met the efforts of the National Woman's Party to get the idea over that women are people and as such morally and politically entitled to a participation in that democracy for which we are all supposed to be fighting. And it would seem that the closed mind arises out of the fact that our ideas of democracy were integrated at an era when women were regarded either as angels, slaves or household hacks. I do credit the administrative officers of the District of Columbia with the possession of minds though at first blush one would be quite justified in feeling certain of the existence of a vacuum where the gray matter is assumed to be. But they have done some things well—so well in fact that I feel quite sure that I will not be accused of taking candy from defenseless infants if I attempt a few suggestions which may seem to imply a criticism of the powers that be in the Nation's capital.

Having the misfortune of being a member of that much despised profession which by attempting to put old wine into new bottles endeavors to meet the biblical injunction against doing contrarywise but which never seems to be able to grasp the desirability of occasionally creating a new vintage of ideas for the filling of the new bottles of human desires, I will perhaps be excused if my first approach is along legalistic lines. Frankly, I do not quite fit into my legal conceptions the notion that there can be an accused until there is an accusation. Yet, according to the news reports of even such noble upholders of democracy and freedom as The New York Times, it would appear that women were arrested without warrants upon a charge that had not yet been formed. I have heard of such things in my study and practice of law as inchoate rights but never yet have I found in the law, written or unwritten, such things as inchoate wrongs. I have many times come in contact with amended complaints and have also read of superseding indictments but never yet have I heard of unbegotten criminal charges upon which a person could be arrested, manhandled, third-degreed, and put on bail—even asked to promise never to do it again. But then I have had the good fortune to live in a state which has been guaranteed a republican form of government, so possibly I may be excused if I am not up to a full appreciation of the wonderful workings of the law in the District of Columbia which is alone subject to the divine will of Congress and the President, subject to a few restrictions in the Constitution which do not seem able to guarantee such little things as free speech, the right of petition and lawful assembly.

The Reign of Law

So much for the legal side of the Washington situation. The nature of my professional training having had expression, let me turn for a moment to the broader and more fundamental view of things. A short time ago the President delivered a pronouncement as to what we were fighting for. In his Mount Vernon speech he said: "What we seek is the reign of law based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind." Just so, and that is exactly what the Woman's Party seeks too and incidentally has been seeking for some time even before we began seeking it on the bloody battlefields of Europe. Again we have been told that we are fighting to make the world safe for democracy. Quite so, quite so, and to show our good faith we arrest a lot of women who seek it in a constitutional method by exercising their right of petition, abuse them, starve them, turn thugs loose on them, keep them in jail and then tell them that we made a mistake, that they were well within their legal rights all the time and that they may go now. Out they go quite cheerful and civil and not even asking for an apology. Then in order to show how sorry we were for our previous conduct, now declared to be illegal, we arrest them all over again and ask them to wait a week until we can find out some crime with which to charge them. Such a wonderful way to reward fighters for democracy. No D. S. Medals here but broken bones, aching limbs and tired hearts. No brass bands and cheers but curses and abuse.

Now manifestly there is something fundamentally wrong here. Men, even Washington government officials, are not cruel for the fun of it. (I honestly believe that statement of mine even if it does seem foolish.) There is at the bottom of it all some radical defect in the orientation of the official mind and, frankly, it seems to me that the trouble is to be found in the mind that closed itself with an integration perfected at a time when, as I have said, women were either angels, slaves or household hacks. What we must have then is a disintegration not only in official Washington but throughout the country at large. We must hold our mental processes in a state of flux sufficiently mobile so that we are not only able but willing and eager to reach out for new ideas of democracy. Is there any better beginning that can be made than to get the idea across that women are people, an integral part of humankind and as such a part of the governed whose consent must be obtained before there can be anything even approaching democracy? We have our fight here in the United States as well as in Europe.

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer: Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall
Assistant Treasurer: Miss Maud Jamison

Bank of Deposit: American Security and Trust Co. Washington, D. C.

Auditors: Marwick, Mitchell Peat & Company

$400,000.00 RAISED FOR SECURING PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL AMENDMENT
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ANOTHER $100,000,00

List of Contributions from August 1 through August 17, 1918

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Per Mrs. Kent's Committee:	
Miss Gertrude L. Crocker	$ 7.50
Miss Aline E. Solomons	2.00
Miss Joy L. Webster	25.00
Mrs. Adele P. Blauvelt	50.00
Per Miss Anita Pollitzer:	
Mr. Edgar T. Clymonts	20.00
Mrs. B. M. Plesset	5.00
Mr. Daniel Pinentel	1.00
Mr. Adolph Ferber	1.00
Mr. I. L. Giffen	1.00
Miss Molly Davidson	1.00
Mrs. Henry Sobel	1.00
Mr. Leo Ferber	1.00
Miss Sara P. Grogan	25.00
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis	101.50
Miss Mary Bartlett Dixon	25.00
Per Pennsylvania Branch:	
Mrs. Thomas Greaves	5.00
Miss Rebecca D. Ernst	25.00
Miss Elizabeth Smith	5.00
Mrs. Ida Gray Scott	2.00
Mr. R. J. Caldwell	500.00
Mr. Thomas K. Glenn	25.00
Mrs. Eldon Bisbee	6.00
Miss Sue White	30.00
Mrs. Ida Saul Williams	1.00
Miss Cecelia P. Bass	10.00
Miss Cora Week	20.00
Mrs. Townsend Scott	5.00

Mrs. E. S. Rogers	10.00
Miss Mary Amory Greene	10.00
Mrs. William G. Brown	25.00
Collections	.95
Membership Fees	23.25
Total collected by National Headquarters	970.20
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	345,209.44
Total collected by National Headquarters through August 17, 1918	346,179.64

Contributions made to Michigan Headquarters:

Dr. F. J. Maguire	50.00
Mr. James Whittemore	10.00
Mrs. A. B. Cramer	5.00
Mrs. George T. Hendrie	25.00
Mrs. C. W. Edwards	2.00
Mrs. Frank Carleton	25.00
Dr. Arthur Maguire	15.00

Contributions made to Minnesota Headquarters:

Miss Nettie Blazing	3.00
Mrs. E. G. Guamme	3.00
Mrs. A. H. Potter	50.00
Mrs. S. P. Jones	10.00
Mrs. A. H. Bright	5.00
Mrs. Alex Colvin	20.00
Mrs. Charles Moller	5.00
Mrs. L. C. Bacon	10.00
Mrs. A. Le Seur	1.25
Mrs. Fuller	35.00

Contributions made to Ohio Headquarters:

Mrs. J. G. Battelle	100.00
Mrs. Percy Cobb	25.00
Miss Annette Mann	5.00
Miss Alice Treuthart	2.00
Dean Caroline Bryfogle	5.00
Miss Jean Sattler	5.00
Mrs. W. B. Lemmon	5.00
Dr. Myron Metzenbaum	5.00

Contributions made to Oregon Headquarters:

Multomah Luncheon Receipts	36.75
Additional Luncheons	7.50
Miss Whittemore	5.00
Collections	13.20
Miss Gertrude Talbot	5.00
Miss Marie Ernst	12.00
Miss Caroline M. Scherer	5.00
Total collected by Branches	510.70

Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	65,464.72
Total collected by Branches through August 17, 1918	65,975.42
Grand Total	412,155.06
Deduction: Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	3,637.50
Grand Net Total	$408,517.56

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

Circulation Manager, Miss Therese Olzendam

Circulation Committee

Arizona, Mrs. H. A. Schell
Colorado, Mrs. Charlotte Dinwiddie
Connecticut, Mrs. Geo. L. Koenig
District of Columbia, Miss Eliza Tonks
Delaware, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
Florida, Mrs. J. D. Alderman
Georgia, Mrs. Newton Wing
Idaho, Mrs. Nell K. Irion
Illinois, Mrs. Josephine K. Linton
Indiana, Mrs. M. B. Spellman
Iowa, Miss Blanche Robbins
Louisiana, Mrs. Alice Cosu
Maryland Miss Helen Scott
Massachusetts, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Sherman
Michigan, Mrs. James Whittemore
Minnesota, Miss Nettie Blasing
New Hampshire, Miss Pearl Nivin
New Jersey, Mrs. Abram Rose
New Mexico, Mrs. Sarah Van Vleck
New York, Miss Marion May
North Carolina, Mrs. R. N. Scott
Ohio, Mrs. Carl Hasbrook
Oklahoma, Mrs. Gasper Edwards
Oregon, Mrs. Ida M. Kayser
Pennsylvania, Mrs. John R. Clarke
South Carolina, Miss Carrie Pollitzer
South Dakota, Miss Alice Pickler
Virginia, Mrs. Percy Read
Washington, Miss Furman
Wisconsin, Mrs. Lee L. Siebacker
Wyoming, Mrs. Mary Van B. Jacobs

LIST OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE SECURED SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SUFFRAGIST AUGUST 7-AUGUST 14, 1918

Mrs. R. J. Koenig	6
Mrs. Wood	1
Mrs. F. B. Hilles	1
Mrs. C. F. Moller	4
Miss Clara Louise Rowe	9
Miss Anita L. Pollitzer	10
Mrs. I. S. Williams	4
Mrs. Mary D. Brite	7
Mrs. N. E. Allender	1
Total	43

—New
—Modern
—Fireproof
The Southern Hotel
Light and German Sts.
BALTIMORE
Every room has a private bath
Rates: $2.00 per Day and Up
CENTRAL LOCATION
F. W. BERGMAN, Managing Director
Formerly Manager Hotel Statler, Detroit

Cornelison
1515 H Street Northwest **Millinery** Washington, D. C.

TOILET ARTICLES SUNDRIES
The Southern Pharmacy
In the Southern Building
1427 H St. N. W. Franklin 2012
Your phone orders will be promptly filled and delivered
PRESCRIPTIONS SODA

Printing, Electrotyping, Binding
Estate of Geo. F. Lasher
147 N. Tenth St. Philadelphia, Pa.

TELEPHONE MAIN 861
Brentano's
Booksellers, Engravers and Stationers
F AND TWELFTH STREETS WASHINGTON, D. C.

L. STONE CO.
MODES—INEXPENSIVELY STYLISH
THIRTEEN SIX WALNUT
PHILADELPHIA

SOCIETY STATIONERY
E. MORRISON PAPER CO.
1009 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Mothproof bags and paper for protecting the winter clothing, carpets, rugs, curtains, etc.

ROSE VALLEY SANITARIUM
MEDIA, PENNA.
"In a valley that's really a hill" near Philadelphia. Beautiful location where health-building is a joy to the weary and ill!
OSTEOPATHY for adjustment, and NATURE CURE methods for every-day living. Booklet on request
RUTH DEETER, D. O., Physician-in-Charge

WE NEVER FORGET TO
Serve
with the same accuracy — the same courtesy—the year round—snow, sleet or summer heat—C-P-Co. service is perfect and the product complete in every detail
Phone Main 4250
Columbian Printing Co., Inc.
Fourteenth St. N. W.

Madame Eugenie et Cie
Corsets
Ready to Wear and Made to Order
1209 G Street N. W.
Renovating Corsets Moderate Prices Lingere

New Fashions
IN
SUITS, COATS, WRAPS
GOWNS, DRESSES
BLOUSES, MILLINERY

Paris
New York
Washington

Gidding

Cincinnati
Philadelphia

1510 H St. N. W. Opp. Shoreham Hotel

Superb Furs
IN
CAPES, COATS
BELTED STOLES
SCARFS, MUFFS, ETC.

Phone 8274

NATIONAL ENGRAVING CO.

Photo Engravers

1337-1339 F STREET
Washington

REMEMBER—"IT'S QUALITY AND SERVICE"

OPEN 9:15 A. M.

H. Kann Sons Co.
"THE BUSY CORNER" PENNA. AVE. AT 8 TH. ST.

CLOSE 6:00 P. M.

Uncle Sam's Workers Boarding in the City Will Appreciate the Usefulness of

Sterno Canned Heat

—It provides that chance for heating water if necessary, for making a cup of tea or coffee, or other quick heating purposes.

—A Sterno outfit is also very handy for camping, for taking on motor trips, picnic parties, etc.

—It is non-explosive, ignites instantly, and in conjunction with the convenient Sterno heating and cooking devices is one of the most useful inventions of the day. Come in and see it demonstrated.

Housefurnishing Store—Third Floor.

Get Your Groceries at

G. G. Cornwell & Son

1415 H Street, Washington, D. C.

WE HANDLE

Everything from Soup to Nuts

W.S.S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

West End Trust Company

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS
$4,000,000

Receives Deposits

Acts as Executor, Administrator Guardian, Trustee, Agent

Sells Foreign Exchange, Travelers' Letters of Credit, Express Checks

Maintains an Up-to-date Safe Deposit Department and a Storage Department for trunks and packages

Manages Real Estate, Collects Rents etc.

Lends Money on Approved Collateral Security